CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 4.

PROGRESS OF CHICAGO

AS SHOWN IN 1855

Real Estate Improvements.

We present below to our readers, a statement of the principal buildings erected during the year 1855, stating in each instance the cost of the edifice, the purpose for which it was created, the material used in its construction, its size, and the name of the architect under whose supervision it was built. The preparation of this article has cost us some labor and pains, and after all it is not perfect, for we have no doubt that we have omitted many large and costly buildings that have not come under our observation; while we have not even attempted to enumerate the large number of small houses erected during the year. But even as it is, it demonstrates the fact that the progress of Chicago is of no mushroom growth. Most of the buildings described below are either built of brick or stone, and many of them are fitted with the beautiful white Athens marble, and would do no dishonor to any city in the world.

The cost of the whole, excluding $50,000 expended in the public improvement of the city as per statement in $1,010,000. This, it must be remembered, is the cost simply of the buildings, and does not include the cost of the sidewalk or the cost of the land.

The amount, large as it is, falls a little short of the amount expended in building during 1854, which was $1,426,800; but this is accounted for by the fact that during that year a greater number of costly buildings were built, such as the Church of the Holy Name, estimated to cost $100,000; the Marine Bank, $70,000; the Masonic Temple, $55,000; the Bridges, $50,000; addition to Young America, $30,000; First Baptist Church, $45,000; the two grain warehouses on the West Side, $75,000; the grain and freight houses of the Galena Railroad, $57,000; freight and engine houses of the Illinois Central Railroad, $145,000, &c.—and that during this year, the situation of our builders has been devoted mainly to the question of a class of houses costing from $1000, to $15,000, many for dwellings ranging from $4,000 to $10,000, and that the number of houses built has been much greater than in 1854. We think that the erection of this living houses is as necessary for the growth, and is even more productive of a permanent increase of our city, than even the erection of business structures. The hundreds of families coming to the city, must have better conveniences than those which are to be had even in the best regulated hotels and boarding houses.

SOUTH DIVISION.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Richmond House, corner of South Water street, 151 by 75 for the Hon. T. Renwick, is a great ornament to the city, and to be opened for visitors in May, leased for a term of years to Joseph Taussig, Esq., late of the Lafayette House, Philadelphia—the building is six stories in a height of 72 feet exclusive of a basement. Cost $100,000. Mr. Taussig will be of our Athens's stamp, and of beautiful design. This hotel will be the most magnificent yet erected in the West, being on the New York scale of splendor in everything pertaining to the building and its purpose. The interior arrangements will embrace much that is new in conveniences and comfort, to which the present hotels have one strangely nothing that the liberality of the owner can supply or device will be omitted to render it complete and entire in every sense of the word. The building will be surmounted by an immense ornamental cupola. Also, a very large equals or exceeds any, from which the most extended and magnificent views of the surrounding country, especially Lake Michigan, to which all true lovers of nature will resort, and be amply repaid for the little trouble they will be put to in being raised to the floor. The ground is more or less occupied by features that strikes us as being truly novel, yet quite in keeping with the gra-headedness of the times, the people, and more the less of Chicago. Cost $100,000. Architects, Olmsted & Nichols; and mason, Hiram Stone and Lime Company; carpenter, R. E. Pennoyer; carpenter, Ira Porter.

A dwelling house, for W. Blair—built of stone; 50 by 63 feet, three stories high, and a basement. Cost $15,000. Cleaves & Bauman, architects, 51 La Salle street.

Block of two dwelling houses, for Messrs. Wm. Blair, F. N. Hawes, three stories high, 40 by 50 feet. Cost $7,000. Edward Havilands, architects, firm of Haviland & Foster, Marine Bank.

Dwelling, adjoining the Bishop's Palace, for Gen. Stone, Esq., 35 by 70 feet, white cut stone, front, in chaste and elegant design. Three stories and basement, surmounted by an observatory. Cost $12,000. Olmsted & Nichols, architects, corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. This is one of the most conspicuous and perfect residences in the city, and its interior arrangement is no less admirable than its splendid and imposing exterior. Such buildings while they reflect great credit on the architects, are, at the same time, an ornament to the city.

A four story brick building on the corner of Madison street, both fronts of white cut stone, 40 by 80 feet. Cost $25,000. This is the residence of the Right Rev. Anthony O'Regan, and is, in every respects, the most princely private residence in the city. It is generally called "the Bishop's Palace," and so far as architectural beauty is concerned, it will deserve the name. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A frame dwelling, for J. Hussell, 25 by 60 feet, and two stories high. Cost $4,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

Two frame dwellings, 40 by 42 feet, and two stories high, for T. B. Bryan. Cost $8,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

Frame dwelling, for T. Larson, two stories high. Cost $2,500. Carter & Bauer, architects.

LAKE STREET.

Rice & Forster's mammoth store on Lake street, 40 by 140 feet. This is one of the most magnificent and with but one exception the largest store in the United States. It is five stories in a height of 72 feet. The front is of cut stone from the Athen's quarry, owned by D. C. Sexley. The design for the front, though not new, is very handsome, being a much improved copy of a very familiar and prominent store front, in Broadway, N. Y. The interior arrangements are design is quite original in conception, and beautiful beyond any similar establishment to be found in the United States. The scene and design of an article of this nature, however, do not admit of a lengthy description of this truly magnificent edifice. Perhaps too, it would be superfluous to most of our readers, for the name of "Rice & Forster's store" has become a household phrase, familiar to every one in Chicago, and a good many out of it; and conveys a volume of description in itself. Cost of the whole $50,000. Olmsted & Nichols, architects. Cut stone by and from the quarry of D. C. Sexley, Masons, Malcom & Co. Carpenters, Dees & Lewman. Interior carpenter work of stone, A. Graves, Iron work, Lore & Bennett. Decorations, William Gibson, of N. York. Painting and Glazing, Thomson & Alsop. Tinsmithing, Fitzsimons & Donohue. Plumbing and gas fittings, Robert McFarlane.

A three story brick building by Conant & Co., on the corner of Clark street, 50 by 100. Cost $9,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A fine two story brick building for A. Farwell, 50 by 60 feet, with handsome white cut stone front, surmounted with three lion's heads, carved in stone. Cost $14,000. Burling & Bauman, architects.

A two story brick building for C. H. Harrison, 50 by 74 feet. Cost $13,000. Rents for $4,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A five story brick building for the same, corner of Harrison street, 37 by 60. Cost $18,000. Rents for $4,500. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

WABASH AVENUE.

A four story brick building house, with stone front, for A. G. Burley, 24 by 42 feet. Cost $16,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

The Young Ladies' Seminary, built of stone, 45 by 76 feet, and four stories high. Cost $15,000.—Carter & Bauer, architects.

Dwelling near Monroe street for T. Warren, Milwaukee brick and stone basement, three stories high with attic. Cost $12,000. Otto H. Matz, architect.

Brick dwelling, corner of Harrison street, for J. N. Barker, Esq., 35 by 56 feet. Drawings of cut Athen's stone, front of Milwaukee pressed brick, three stories and basement. Cost $9,000. Mason, Rogers Bumop. Carpenter, Gleason. Plumbing and gas, Robert McFarlane. Olmsted & Nichols, architects.

A two story frame building for A. G. Willard, 25 by 56 feet. Cost $1,800. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A five story brick building on the corner of Madison street, 35 by 60 feet. Cost $14,000 and rents for $4,000. This building is owned by Hosey Kelsey, and was built for a private hotel or first class boarding house. It has been open since October last. It is fitted up in a style of simple elegance, with a special regard to comfort and convenience, and is kept by Mr. J. G. Wentworth. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

Two dwellings, built of stone, for J. P. Wagner and R. Tuers, 40 by 40 feet and four stories high. Cost $12,000; rents for $1,200. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A four story brick dwelling house for C. Peers, 36 by 60 feet. Cost $8,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

Two frame cottages for Hosmer & Jones, 24 by 54 feet and two stories high. Cost $3,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

Two more precisely same, same plan, same cost, same architects, for S. T. Kent.

Dwelling house for Mrs. Henry Sherman, Hubbard court, Wabash avenue. Cost $7,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

Dwelling house for Mrs. Adams, two stories high. Cost $4,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A two story frame dwelling for W. Chenery. Cost $3,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

STATE STREET.

A two story frame dwelling for L. Tarrant, 25 by 54 feet. Cost $4,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

Hotel for J. G. Gage, corner of Twelfth street, of Milwaukee brick, three stories high, 50 by 90. Cost $6,000. Mason, N. E. Pettibone; Glass, and Nicholson, architects.

A three story frame building for Jacob Hanson, 40 by 60 feet. Cost $8,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A brick building for T. Carpenter, 22 by 60 feet, and three stories high. Cost $3,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A three story frame dwelling house for Cranston Beans. Cost $4,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

REPUBLIC STREET.

A block of buildings on the Court House Square, corner of La Salle street, opposite Metropolitan Hall, 80 feet by 76, and five stories high, architects of a spacious basement, which really makes six stories. Built of brick, with beautiful white cut stone front. This is one of the most splendid edifices of its kind in the city, and its profiles which is to be seen to the best advantage. It is just completed, and will be used for dwellings stores and offices. The stores are now being fitted up. The pavement on the front and side of this block, is laid on the new high grade, (which is about 10 inches higher than the Court House pavement,) is composed of massive blocks of stone, each of them 12 feet long. Under the pavement is a dry and spacious vault. The owners of this fine property are Messrs. G. Bates, John S. Wilson, and B. Wentworth. Cost $37,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

Two stores for T. Ryan and R. E. Swift, next to Metropolitan Hall. Built of Milwaukee pressed brick, 40 feet front and running back 105 feet. Five stories high. Cost $25,000. A very handsome block. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A five story brick building, with white stone cut front and plate glass windows, for Hon. Geo. Manning, and H. T. Decker. To be used for offices. 41 by 80 feet. This house is built in a different style from any in the city, and is supposed by fire in appearance. The plate glass windows in front are ten feet high, and the hall is approached by a flight of broad, open-back iron stairs. Cost $24,000. Rents for $1,500. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects. Mr. Decker occupies the upper story.

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Brewery, Jeremiah & Greene, 125 feet by 40 feet; brick and mortar frame, with highly ornamental door dressings, three stories and basement. Total cost $40,000. Olmsted & Nichols, architects. This is one of the handsomest blocks of buildings in the city; and its peculiar color and style of architecture cause it to be much admired. It commands a view of the lake and of Michigan avenue, unsurpassed by any in the city, and being itself visible along almost the whole extent of the avenue, is in quite an conspicuous to that neighborhood.

A two story frame dwelling on Jackson street, for J. T. Hanson. Cost $1,500. Carter & Bauer, architects.

SOUTH BRANCH.

Chicago Oil Manufactory, on the Chicago river, built of brick, 40 by 100 feet, and two stories high. Cost $3,000. Duncan Bayliard, architect, Kinzie Block.

STREET BUILDINGS IN THE NORTH DIVISION.

Three dwellings, for E. E. Swift, two stories, 25 by 54. Cost $10,000. Olmsted & Nichols, architects.

A two story frame dwelling for R. B. Kellogg. Cost $2,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A two story brick dwelling house for F. Bryant. Cost $2,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A warehouse for Col. James, 40 by 120 feet. Cost $7,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

Frame dwelling for Henry Kelsey, 40 by 120 feet. Cost $2,000. Olmsted & Nichols, architects.

WEST DIVISION.

LAKE STREET.

A four story brick boarding house, (or hotel) for Messrs. Rogers, 80 by 150 feet. Cost $70,000 and rents for $9,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

Frame dwelling for Henry Kelsey, 40 by 120 feet. Cost $2,000. Olmsted & Nichols, architects.

WEST MADISON STREET.

A four story brick building for Mr. Cobb, 50 by 80 feet. Cost $25,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A two story brick building on Rucker street, for A. B. Cook. Cost $6,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A frame dwelling house, cottage style, for E. Wilson, 40 by 60 feet, and two stories high. Cost $4,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

A frame dwelling, cottage style, for Robert Blair. Cost $3,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

WASHINGTON STREET.

A three story dwelling house built of brick, with beautiful white stone front, for J. W. Wadsworth, near Wabash Avenue, fronting 72 feet and running back 41 feet. Three stories and a basement. Cost $22,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

Nelson's Block, consisting of two large stores, offices, and dwelling house, corner of Dearborn street, 37 by 60 feet, and five stories high besides a basement. The front is of white cut stone, of the most elegant design. The stores are 20 feet in the ground floor. The upper stories are divided into offices and lodging rooms for single gentlemen. There is water on every floor, and in almost every room in the building; gas throughout and many other modern conveniences. In fine, every inch of available space in the building has been used to good advantage, and we do not know of a house in the city that is better arranged for its purpose. Olmsted & Nichols, architects, in the house.

A four story brick building near Clark, for T. B. Bryan, 40 by 60 feet. Cost $27,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A five story brick building, on Madison street, for Mr. Sawyer, Metropolitan Hall, 24 by 100 feet. Cost $9,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

FRANKLIN STREET.

Two stories built of brick, for C. H. Quinlan, 40 by 60 feet and four stories high. Cost $8,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A five story brick boarding house, for John Sonnen, 40 by 60 feet. Cost $15,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A five story brick building, for A. Stebbins, 24 by 60 feet. Cost $5,500. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

Dwelling house and store, for J. Hase, 162 Washington street, 22 by 40 feet, and four stories high. Cost of brick and cost $6,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A three story frame boarding house, on Buffalo street, 24 by 40 feet, for W. Woerz. Cost $3,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

Two frame dwellings on Adams street, for J. Wetzel 40 by 40 feet. Two stories and a basement. Cost $5,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

First class frame dwelling on Tyler street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue, 35 by 75. Two stories and stone basement. A very complete and handsome residence, finished in a very superior style, and supplied with water, heat and gas. Cost $6,000. Building, Cleveland & Russell. Olmsted & Nichols, architects. This house is a very good example of that class of buildings, (so many of which have been erected in the city during the past year,) of which we spoke in our introductory remarks. The architectural arrangement is such as to combine durability and a handsome exterior, with almost every comfort and convenience that would be desired.

BEDFORD PLACE.

A church on the corner of Polk street, for the First German Evangelical Church, built of pressed brick, 40 by 80 feet. Cost $5,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A frame dwelling, for D. C. Nicholas, two stories high. Cost $2,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A four story brick dwelling house on Van Buren street, for J. B. Chapman, 30 by 50. Cost $14,000. Burling & Bauman, architects.

Frame dwelling on Erie street, between Dearborn and Wabash, for J. V. Clarke, 30 by 50 feet, two stories and stone basement, a first class dwelling of superior finish, to be completed next May. Cost $8,000. Olmsted & Fetzenwarth, architects.

Dwelling house for Max Potter on Illinois street, built of brick, 40 by 40 feet. Cost $17,000. Burling & Bauman, architects.

A three story frame dwelling house built of brick, with beautiful white stone front, for J. W. Wadsworth, near Wabash Avenue, fronting 72 feet and running back 41 feet. Three stories and a basement. Cost $22,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

Block of three dwelling houses built of brick, with beautiful white stone front, for J. W. Wadsworth, near Wabash Avenue, fronting 72 feet and running back 41 feet. Three stories and a basement. Cost $22,000. Cassen & Bauer, architects.

A three story frame building on Twelfth street, for C. Hopkinson, 30 by 50 feet. Cost $2,500. Carter & Bauer, architects.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE.

A two story brick house for Mr. Sutman, 30 by 40 feet, and a similar one for M. Wallace. Cost of both $4,000. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

Two dwelling houses on Milwaukee street, for C. Bauer & Bros. Built of brick, 30 by 40 feet, two stories and a basement. Cost $6,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A six story brick boarding house on Clinton street, for W. Cochrane, 50 by 33 feet. Cost $5,500. Van Osdel & Bauman, architects.

A two story frame dwelling on Carpenter street, for W. Osborne, 24 by 60 feet. Cost $3,000. Carter & Bauer, architects.

A two story frame building for Mr. Bateman, 24 by 42 feet. Cost $2,500. E. Hayland, architect.

BUILDINGS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Our architects are already busy with plans and drawings of a great number of buildings to be erected in 1856. Among them, we saw one at the office of Messrs. Olmsted & Nichols, of a block of brick buildings to be erected on South Water street, nearly contiguous to the Richmond House, and the upper stories of which are to be connected with the upper stories of that Hotel, by bridges of iron pillars. The height of this building is 50 feet, and it will be fitted up in a style of great magnificence.

At Messrs. Van Osdel & Bauman's we saw some designs for large and handsome iron front buildings, which are to be introduced during the next season. A beginning will be made in buildings of this description, on the corner of Wells and South Water streets, in an edifice promising a front of 100 feet.

At Messrs. Cassen and Bauer's, Burnham and Root's, Hyland and Foster's, and other architects, we saw many designs for many handsome buildings, churches, stores, warehouses, &c., all of which will be erected in 1856. The prospect for the erection of fine class buildings of all kinds is better than ever.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of buildings in North Division	$1,064,000
" " " West "	271,150
" " " South "	180,000
Small building not enumerated	100,000
Total	$1,615,150

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

VOLUME IV.

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,
No. 6 CLARK STREET.

J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Friday Morning, Jan. 4, 1856.

Amendment of the General Banking Law.

The discussion of the Currency question by so many of the newspapers and all the people of the State, will have the effect to produce a general emphasis in the necessity for an amendment of the General Banking Law. We are not among those who look upon the defects so called, or at finally injurious to its authority operating; but while it for instance limits the ratio of capital in private banks, as against capital appropriated for banking purposes, it will not satisfy the community, now full of the honest determination to have a legitimate and secured currency of its own, to the utter and final exclusion of that from a distant state. We refer, of course, to the amendment of that part of the law which forbids bankers to receive a higher rate of interest than seven per cent, upon all moneys loaned. This inhibition is now evaded, and men justify the act; but the necessity for that evasion should not exist. If the correctness of the principles that underlie all banks of issue, be admitted, there is no good reason why they should not be in the enjoyment of all the privileges that are accorded to money in the hands of private persons. If the note, drawn in favor of an individual, for bank bills loaned, may draw an interest of ten per cent, there is no valid reason why a note, given to a bank for the same value, should be restricted to seven per cent. Again: as a matter of policy, merely, there is reason for the change that we propose. The intention of the law was to invite banking capital from abroad, but it loses a part of its effect, because of the reluctance of business men in the East, who have capital to invest, to be compelled to resort to subterfuge to accomplish with their money, as bankers, what they may do with it as private individuals. This class, if not content with the rate of interest allowed by law, will be too apt to keep their money at home; and that is the class that Illinois now most needs.

We are sure that no man who has all his wits about him, and is not blinded by his desire or interests, will contend that the unsecured and depreciated currency of the distant State of Georgia can ever again become the common and almost exclusive medium of exchange in the North-west. All hopes of that kind if any such are indulged, will be dashed when they learn that the parties who are, from motives of self-defence, driven to war against it, are determined that this contest shall not end until every dollar of it is sent home, and that its reappearance in the channels of trade will be the signal for a renewal of the fight. When they learn that they can this day control more capital than all the Georgia bankers put together, they will see that there is meaning in their words. If this is the case, the amendment of the Banking Law will secure the continuance of the employment in the West of those large sums now flowing hither as the basis of the safest and best secured paper currency in the United States. Without that amendment, banking in Illinois will continue to flourish; but with it, we throw additional safeguards around the system, take away all excuse for evasion and subterfuge, and clear out forever all the paper trash from Georgia and New England by which the people of the West have been so long and so deeply bled.

We commend the matter to our readers as one of vital importance: for while the law, as it stands, is sufficient to keep out Georgia money from this time henceforth, it does not exercise sufficient control over such of the banks of New England as such a circulation in the West, that Illinois wants, *and will have*, is a currency of her own.

Wild-fat in Georgia.

The wild-cat war rages in Georgia quite as fiercely as in Chicago. There, as here, the principal papers ground against the issues of the banks, and insist that the Legislature shall interfere to prevent the abuse of such charters as are used in making a depreciated currency for the North West.

By the way, a gentleman from Gahena passed through this city on Wednesday last, on his way to Atlanta. There he will relieve Mr. Calhoun, who is now there as the agent for procuring the votes of the wild-cats for redemption. We conclude from this fact that the parties making the "run" have no idea of giving up.

MORE PHLEBOTOMISTS.—It is stated that private letters received in Washington from New Orleans, report that Col. Gwynn has over one thousand men enlisted, all fully armed, for an expedition to Nicaragua to join Col. Walker. One hundred men were to leave that city on the schooner Gen. Scott, which vessel had been fitted up for their reception and was advertised to leave on the 18th inst., and three hundred more on the 26th, in the steamer Prometheus.

Gen. Stanbland, of Kansas, reached Washington, Dec. 28th. He bears a memorial to Congress, and will ask for a full and searching investigation. He traveled two days and nights with the mail sacks, and from the whisper of the troops, and the duplicity practiced by Gov. Shannon in disbanding them, he thinks it very probable that the report of fresh disturbances may be true.

The Gas Works at Middletown, Conn, were destroyed by fire last week. The chain, to which was attached the weight, broke, and the weight fell upon the purifier, making a hole and letting of the gas. A terrible explosion followed, tearing off the roof and forcing out walls of the building.

The Daily and Weekly *News* of Covington, Kentucky, is gone. It will not "compromise," and, as in New York's address, do nothing "the peculiar institution" with special emphasis.

Hear it:—

> The people in Kentucky are sick of slavery agitation, and are not prepared to see the Northern abolitionists, whom they regard as their best friends, driven from their homes, and their property in slaves confiscated. We cannot do it, and we will not do it. We will not be a party to such proceedings. We'll survive it.—*Cincinnati Journal, Dec. 14th.*

The Government consented to restrictions in regard to Central American affairs, only upon the conditions that the like restrictions were in the same manner imposed on Great Britain; but for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never have been concluded by the Senate. Without that understanding, it would not have been ratified. The Government in recognizing the obligations of the treaty has of course desired to see it carried into effect in good faith by both parties. In the discussions, therefore, it has not looked to rights which we might assert, independently of our geographical position, and of other considerations, and which create for us relations to the Central American States different from those of any Government of Europe.

What are those interests? Who can name them? The Message does not, and it might puzzle any one to guess what they are. Then we are told further, that our rights in Central America might be asserted "*independently of peculiar position*," and "all other circumstances." What is meant by "peculiar position" and what by "all other circumstances"? This is loose talk, or else it refers to matters which the President means shall be understood by the Slave-Power, and not by the Free States.

In reference to our foreign relations, Americans should be, if possible, one in mind and in purpose. That is to be, we think, desired by the whole force. Still, in this matter, indeed, on all points of difference between Great Britain and the Republic, we have not the slightest idea that war can or will come. It may look like it. Officials may talk strongly, and diplomats write pungently. The two countries may come near to the point when the dispute shall appear unavoidable; but King Corros, at the needed moment, will step in and "arrange." In the game of politics, President *Pierce*, directed and drilled by the Slave-Power, may threat, may tell Great Britain what the United States will or will not permit, may say, that peace cannot continue unless the demands of the Slave-Power be yielded, though she shall neither change front nor recede; will stop the conflict even if the Republic is made to play the braggart. The country has not forgotten '54-'55. Nor can it fail to remember how JOHN QUINCY ADAMS flung into the face of the Slave-Power "their recreancy and their cowardice," and defied them to make the very issue they were affectedly clamoring to make. Our present dispute with Great Britain, in our belief, will not be suffered to leave diplomatic ground.

The Ladies of Lawrence.

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ALL DO THEIR DUTY.—The people of Freeport have decided to expend $2,000 in the purchase of two engines for the use of the city. There not one voice against the proposition.

Our Government has made a demand for the surrender of the English Minister, Crampton, on it is said.

Shrighing is due on the sub-board, and not paid at the West.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It was at first the intention of President Pierce should be delivered to him, marked as it has been, by reactionary feeling and a servile policy. It was meet that the last day of that year should be used for that purpose, as a set case to all that was unmanly and un-American in our home policy. Discreet friends will regretfully weaken and deplore its fatal incoherences. Lovers of our common country will pity its weakness, and mourn over the demoralizing tendency of its official logic.

President Pierce lives, what is termed, a sensation, and labors to create it. He even innovated to do that. Congress was not yet organized; but still he must ignore the custom of the place, and violate its rule, to startle the country, as if his mind-pool could be mistaken anywhere for the live thunder. The House met him in a proper spirit. It rejected a message that thrust upon them, with the contempt the act merited; but that, too, when pimps and partisans had heralded it, as fraught with views respecting our foreign relations full of unusual weight, and with facts concerning our home relations full of humiliation and current happiness.

Naturally, the first point of importance is that part of the message which relates to foreign affairs. It was known that our relations with Great Britain were not diplomatically speaking, of the most friendly character. Nor are they. President Pierce declares to British ministers, that "in Clayton Bulwer issue is so inextricable and intimate, that the rights of the United States will not be yielded. Negotiations are not yet at an end; yet the time page offers no encouragement as to a satisfactory conclusion, stating, that the question cannot be continued open much longer without a rupture between the two countries.

The first thing to be regretted is, that President Pierce should begin over a matter which should be made clear as sun-light, and, at the same time, introduce other matter at war both with our earlier policy and its well-settled principles. We have the Clayton-Bulwer treaty before us. That declares that neither Great Britain, nor the United States will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." This seems plain, and a plain. To occupy means, to take possession and to keep possession. Great Britain agreed to do neither. But there are conspicuous Hollands and its wood-cutting on the Balize. Now, what do these singular cover? Why were they made? The Message not only does not answer these questions, but fails to present the ground which Great Britain takes,—to intimate even the reasons which that Power assigns for putting a different construction on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Yet no one can form a correct opinion of the merits of the case, without this knowledge. No just man, certainly, would attempt to do so.

But if the reader shall scan closely the Message, he will perceive, in this connection, sentiments and remarks which demand explanation. For instance:

The Government consented to restrictions in regard to foreign affairs, upon the ground of mutual and peculiar interests, only upon the conditions that the like restrictions were in the same manner imposed on Great Britain; but for this understanding of the force and effect of the Convention, it would never have been concluded by the Senate. Without that understanding, it would not have been ratified. The Government in recognizing the obligations of the treaty has of course desired to see it carried into effect in good faith by both parties. In the discussions, therefore, it has not looked to rights which we might assert, independently of our geographical position, and of other considerations, and which create for us relations to the Central American States different from those of any Government of Europe.

What are those interests? Who can name them? The Message does not, and it might puzzle any one to guess what they are. Then we are told further, that our rights in Central America might be asserted "*independently of peculiar position*," and "all other circumstances." What is meant by "peculiar position" and what by "all other circumstances"? This is loose talk, or else it refers to matters which the President means shall be understood by the Slave-Power, and not by the Free States.

In reference to our foreign relations, Americans should be, if possible, one in mind and in purpose. That is to be, we think, desired by the whole force. Still, in this matter, indeed, on all points of difference between Great Britain and the Republic, we have not the slightest idea that war can or will come. It may look like it. Officials may talk strongly, and diplomats write pungently. The two countries may come near to the point when the dispute shall appear unavoidable; but King Corros, at the needed moment, will step in and "arrange." In the game of politics, President *Pierce*, directed and drilled by the Slave-Power, may threat, may tell Great Britain what the United States will or will not permit, may say, that peace cannot continue unless the demands of the Slave-Power be yielded, though she shall neither change front nor recede; will stop the conflict even if the Republic is made to play the braggart. The country has not forgotten '54-'55. Nor can it fail to remember how JOHN QUINCY ADAMS flung into the face of the Slave-Power "their recreancy and their cowardice," and defied them to make the very issue they were affectedly clamoring to make. Our present dispute with Great Britain, in our belief, will not be suffered to leave diplomatic ground.

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EXTRA CONGRESS—First Session.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

House of Commons on Receive it.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

SENATE.—After the reading of the Message, Mr. Clayton made some remarks relative to the treaty of April 19, 1850, in order to show the people of the United States the strength of the position assumed by this Government relative to Central American affairs, and the injustice of the position of Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed, generally, with all that the President had stated, and maintained the rights and dignity of this country with the aggressive policy always pursued by Great Britain.

Mr. Seward inquired whether the ground taken by the President has allowed the British Government to take regarding the construction of that treaty, namely: that it was merely prospective in its operation and had no reference to the actual occupation by that country of the territory in question was the understanding of the Government of the United States when the treaty was made, Mr. Clayton then being Secretary of State.

Mr. Clayton replied that it was an entirely new construction—something of which he had never before heard. He never dreamed of such a construction being given to the language of the treaty. Does any man suppose (Clayton said) that I, in the possession of my senses, entered into a treaty with Great Britain to allow her to remain in possession of the whole of this Isthmus, merely because she had been in possession of it? Does any man suppose that I would have signed a treaty to prohibit my own countrymen from taking possession, leaving her to remain undisturbed? What are they, Americans Senate have had to voting for it? Is it possible that any man can believe for a single moment such a view was in contemplation by the negotiations, when it was stipulated that neither would occupy, colonize, fortify or exercise dominion" in Central American Occupy means, first, to take possession, and, secondly, to keep possession. Great Britain agreed to do neither—also agreeing that they would not exercise dominion there. He concluded by offering a resolution, that the usual number of copies of the Message and documents be printed, and that fifteen thousand copies of the same, in addition, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Case expressed his entire concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. Clayton, and his gratification at the course taken by the President, and the views enunciated in the Message. In the whole history of diplomacy there was nothing to be found at all comparable with the course of Britain, regarding the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and Central American affairs.

Mr. Weller commended the Message. He believed that this country could never abandon the position assumed relative to Central America. However the people of the United States might be divided on questions of domestic policy, whenever our national form, they would be found acting in harmony and unanimity. The Message might be denounced by pseudo-philanthropists, but it would meet with a cordial response from every friend of liberty and lover of the Constitution and Union.

Mr. Dodge announced that he was prepared to stand up and support the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and if need be, if the British Government should not be held to that treaty he was ready to go further. He was ready for the assertion and practical maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Toombs heartily concurred in the Message—both regarding its foreign and domestic policy.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was agreed to, and it was ordered that five hundred additional copies of the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, War, Navy and Postmaster General, be printed for those Departments, and two hundred additional copies were of the Message and Documents for the use of each department of the Attorney General.

Executive session, when

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 31.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Sydney Webster, Private Secretary of the President, appeared, announcing from the latter a message in writing.

Great excitement was produced by this, amid cries, the message was moved that it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays on the motion that the Message be read. He wanted no rushing in this till the House was organized.

Mr. Giddings and others anxiously struggled for the floor.

Mr. Chingman said that he did not know what the Message contained, but said the President had the right on the assembling of Congress, to lay before it such matters as he deemed expedient, and proper. The Constitution gives him this authority.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio contended that the reading of the message was *business*, and held that no business could be transacted until the House was organized. The sending of the message in advance of the organization was an innovation.

Mr. Chingman was perfectly willing that gentlemen should decide on the question of order.

Mr. Orr—The Constitution expressly recognizes this body as the House—saying the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought the gentleman from Ohio (Campbell) had raised his point too soon. The message should be read out of respect to the President.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, replied that it was utterly inexpedient to have the message read unless they could do something with it after it was read.

Mr. Stephens insisted that the message should be read. It might contain matter important for Congress to know.

Mr. Fuller of Maine, and Mr. Campbell of Ohio, contended that this was not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate until an organization has been effected.

Mr. Giddings—This is too great a question to be decided on a technicality. He wished to meet the question fairly. He had been in favor of an attempted innovation of the practice of this Government. If it was so important for the President to communicate his Message, why has he delayed sending it here for four weeks? He, for one, would not submit to such proceedings. In the debate now concerning the Constitutional power in the premises, Mr. Orr said, the sedding of the message at this time was an innovation but the precedents to these have uniformed justified the President in taking the responsibility. The question was: Shall the Message be received?

The Sergeant-at-Arms Marshall thought it should be received and laid on the table until the House is organized.

Mr. Morgan said the sending of the Message was a great public indecency and should be resisted.

Mr. Letcher thought the House had heard enough to serve for two hours' delusion; Mr. Letcher thought the House had heard enough to serve for two hours' delusion; He had no fear of the rights of the House being usurped.

Mr. Dean offered a resolution that the package delivered to the Clerk this morning, purporting to be a communication from the President to the House, be returned by the Clerk to the person presenting the same, as the House had not organized and was, therefore, incompetent to receive a communication.

Throughout the proceedings there was great confusion, members rising half a dozen at a time, all trying to speak at the same time.

Questions of order were earnestly discussed.

Mr. Davis of Maryland moved to lay the motion to receive the messages on the table. Where upon the House organized any gentleman can move to take it up.

Mr. Jones of Tenn, and Mr. Orr insisted they had a right to the reading of the Message, in order that they may know what they are voting for.

The Clerk read from the Manual to the effect that when the reading of a paper is called for and objection is made, the question must be put to the House.

Objections made, amid confusion and disorder.

Mr. Grow said the paper halts at the door, and the simple question is, shall it be received. Until received, no member can call for the reading.

After a fierce debate, and much squabbling about parliamentary rules, it was decided by a vote of 87 against 126 that the Message should not be read.

The House then agreed, by four majority, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Speech on Peace.

In this condition of affairs, the issue evidently rests with Russia. Men say she is likely to accede, because such are the proffered terms that all in being safe and satisfactory to the Allies, they are not humiliating to Russia.

In my opinion, this is perfectly impossible. Either the one or the other—non humiliating dignity can combine both the propositions. And as there is nothing, either in the war-policy of the Allied Governments, or in the actual condition of affairs, to warrant the assumption that Russia will accept any condition humiliating to her dignity; (for instance, the engagement to demolish all fortifications on the Black Sea Coast, and to renounce the right of building war-vessels there, implied in the condition that the Black Sea shall remain exclusively a commercial sea) therefore, I say, of two things, one: either Russia will not submit to the proposed conditions, and, in that case, no peace—or, the arrangement will be anything but safe, honorable and satisfactory to the Allies; and, in that case, I take England to be lost. Because, I repeat my firm conviction, that if this war is brought to a close, with the power of Russia left intact, Russia in a couple of years shall be seen forming the nucleus of a general continental coalition directed against England. And it such an eventuality, I see no chance for Great Britain. I know of no people, not one, likely to assist her in her need; by her present policy she has just both the prestige of her power and the affection of nations. The bad faith towards Turkey shall be visited on her, with isolation; nobody, having her power, nobody trusting her cool faith, with a hundred potato open to attack; at home, with a social condition, unsatisfied and unmoved beyond description, she would be exposed to present a mournful illustration to the truth, that no fault in politics, ever escapes punishment, nor can the violation of political morality ever be violated with impunity.

NEW FIFTY FOUR PREMIUM.—In the Georgia Legislature a bill has been introduced to liberate Daniel, a colored man, formerly the property of Harrison W. Riley, and his wife.

It appears from the preamble of the bill, that this slave took the "gold fever" when it was raging in Georgia some six years ago, and by a combination with his master was set free therefore, unwilling to return and share the fruits of his labor with his owner. After the expiration of the fifty days, Daniel paid to his master, Mr. Riley, three hundred and fifty dollars out of the five hundred which he had earned. Mr. Riley, however, refused to give up the freedom of himself and family, though as agent, he was paid the balance of the money. Daniel and his wife have been in the North.

The Syracuse (Sicania) says two hundred slaves passed through that city the past year, and thirteen within the past twelve days.

Discovery of the Resolute.

Above a year ago, a boat was sent out, one of the vessels of Sir Edward Belcher's fleet in search of Sir John Franklin, was abandoned by her officers and crew, while she was surrounded by a solid field of ice 150 miles in extent, in a high North-ern latitude. She has long been supposed to be lost, but on the 10th of September last, she was discovered still afloat, by a Yankee whaler, the *George Henry*, Capt. Buddington, of New London. She was found with the English flag, of mile, North, and longitude 61 deg. West, that Cape Mercy on the coast of Greenland. After much trouble and great danger, she was boarded by the crew of the Henry and brought into port. Her whole locker and what was her condition, in the end of her long and solitary voyage in that dreary clime, the following will show:

THE SHIP'S INTERIOR WHEN BOARDED.

It will be remembered that Mr. Quayle, the mate, and three men, boarded the Resolute, for the final time, Sept. 1, 1854. The crew of her was from 25 to 30 feet thick. Getting on deck, they found every thing stowed away in proper order for a departure, upon hoisted up to one side, and boats piled, logs then covering more slowly, hatches closed, &c, &c. Everything was found safe in the cabin, but they broke in the hatchway door, and left their way in the darkness to the table; on it they found matches and candles, and the decanters of the officers with nearly half a dozen glasses standing around, just as they had been left so many months before. A dry mould had gathered over everything; the matches burnt in the hand had burst from extreme cold, and the water they had held had flowed over the bottom of the table. Every thing in the cabin was covered with moisture. A sort of perspiration had risen from the water underneath and settled above. Many articles of apparel were found swinging wet." The party made a fire in the cabin and the mouldy mass began to drip down upon them. Fearing all this dampness and mould was the Resolute brought to New London, and now lay there.

ON BOARD THE RESOLUTE.

We boarded the Resolute yesterday at 12 o'clock, she was having been too rough to admit of it before that time. We found the vessel in charge of Captains Peter Dorrion and Frederick Lewis, placed on her as ship keepers, and Daniel Tinker, tide-waiter, put on board by order of the United States Collector. Capt. Dorrow was very communicative, and to him we are greatly indebted for facilities of observation. He had been on board since Monday evening, Dec. 24th. On boarding the ship, the first impression is one of admiration at the massive strength of everything connected with her build. On the wind, last of the vessel in large timber, is cut the injunction, "ROMAN STRENGTH EVERY MAN TO HIS WORK." Capt. D. informed us that during the heavy winds which blew all day yesterday, he had got ready a second anchor, least she should drag the one already cast. On deck extra spars are still bound to the side of the vessel. Indeed everything has been kept as undisturbed as possible throughout, since his first discovery of the vessel.

Almost everything of a perishable nature is almost entirely ruined, as the reader will see hereafter. Give the sequence of our locker joints, all arising from the dampness consequent on imprisonment for so long a time in that climate, with no means of air in the hold. The hammocks are all ruined. A cover was thrown off the forecastle hatch yesterday, and everything in it was covered with a rank and mould. Going below, we entered first

THE CABIN.

This was of course the Captain's room, and it is fitted up in the very substantial and elegant manner of English navy vessels. In two places in the cabin we found the ship's log-books. It is estimated that there are even now about 2,000 volumes, all standard reading, on board. We noticed a full set of Reed' Encyclopedia, Agnes Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, Shakspeare, several volumes, &c. Here the "log" of the vessel from the 1st of September, '53, to April 24, '54. We copied one entry as follows:

> H. M. S. Resolute, Dec. 31, 1853.
> P.M. Moderated by Divisions.
> 1 P. M., Carpenter's Watch to Grog.
> 5 P. M., Mercury frozen.

The book in which these records were kept was quite clean, and in very good order. Quite a the cabin were in very good state. But we saw few books all over the ship, covered with mould in which we found no damage beyond handling. One of them which we took up in the Ward Room, was a Bible, and on the fly leaf, the ink turned by the lapse of time and dampness, was written:

> "WILLIAM ARCHIBALD STEWART,
> Ship Fox, Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River."

In the cabin, we found books of family prayers, books with forms of prayers especially prepared for the expedition by the Church of England, a Pilgrim's Progress, with Master G. Bell's name in it, a copy of the Christian Visitor, with the autographs of Captain Kellett's wife and sister, by whom it was presented to him. The china ware which we found in a closet here, with the cushioned lockers, is of very heavy and costly style. The casters were covered with mould. Directly below the cabin is

THE MAGAZINE.

Here are stored shot and shell, hand grenades, rockets, &c., and 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. powder, which is still in good condition. The Resolute rested on her own bottom as having two guns. We passed to the

WARD ROOM, OCCUPIED BY OFFICERS.

Here the stale mould was almost wet with damp, and the smell was hardly tolerable. Overhead the paint is peeling off from the planking. The finish of the cabin shows evidently of the first order. We came then to

A SORT OF PROVISION ROOM,

Occupied in part by petty officers of the vessel. On one side of the stale room, and here were mattresses thoroughly penetrated with dampness, clothing of excellent quality, English pilot coats, &c. Here, &c., piled in confusion, all ruined. Here were two or three mizzen racks, with the sackcloth, some 20 or 30, standing in a corner, so that it would cost as much to put them in trim as to buy new ones. On the side opposite the state rooms are store rooms for refreshments, and other provisions. We found these, as well as everything else, damp and smelling of mould. The lockers here were so rotten that we were unable to open some of them. The next apartment we entered seemed to be the

CARPENTER AND SMITH'S ROOM.

Here was a variety of articles, all of sorts on it, the vices so rusted as to make it impossible to turn them. Here, too, were four fresh spars, with the bark on, and the sap-wood and flowing water to any portion of the ship." It takes six men on each brake to work them to advantage. Near this apartment we found the galley for cooking, and stocked with culinary implements. Tea kettles, Japanned sauce pans, &c., have all suffered greatly from rust and from "crack" induced by the cold. Nothing seemed to have suffered from cold. Nothing seemed to have suffered from cold. The damage has been done by leaks from above. Capt. Darrow says the upper deck was in good order, and had two half's eye-splices and hatches. Here extra oars are tied up above, and here, too, we found a complete carriage, in pieces, of very substantial build. It is not probable that the oars have been moved since they were put aboard the vessel in England, in '52. In passing here, we saw a small consumed package of pork, put up in air-tight boxes, on which the mould must have been a quarter of an inch thick. Here we found two barrels of "slush," which is the skimmings from the pots after boiling beef or pork, standing just as Capt. Buddington and his men left them. The slush doesn't seem to be injured. We next come to what Capt. Darrow calls

THE BOATSWAIN'S ROOM.

"He is undoubtedly right in his assertion. It is the most forward room in all the vessel, being directly under the ship's bows. At one end is a sail with three sides, and all kinds of medicines, most of them hermetically sealed, and undoubtedly as good or bad as ever. Here on the floor, lies a large box of coffee, excellently preserved. Besides these things we notice a bathing-tub, the surgeon's table, which brings upon the mind of the experiment, and suggests no very pleasant reflections, and ice saws, together with a cylinder, store fairly crusted with rust.

THE RESOLUTE'S HOLD.

We did not go into it. No one has since its arrival, and as it was dark, and lights would be required, which might endanger the magazine, it was not deemed safe. Here were stored, however, all the provisions, which are in most of every kind in its cases, &c., &c. Preparation of food for the Arctic Regions, has, we are aware, been a distinct branch of bakery trade in London, since Sir John Franklin's last departure, and we have a little jar of "Onion Powder, prepared by Fortnum, Mason & Co., 182 Piccadilly London," which we brought away from the vessel, that we have no doubt will prove as fresh as if built from last season's crop at Wethersfield. Here, too, are stored enormous quantities of sails, rigging, &c. The sails are of linen, and we may as well mention here that the Resolute was brought into port with a set of sails in part, that had been bent on her standing rigging probably for two years, most of the time furled. Some bales of the "preserving" quantities of Arctic atmosphere can be obtained from this fact.

WHERE, WHEN, WHY, THE RESOLUTE WAS ABANDONED.

Capt. Buddington and his men think that, when discovered, the vessel had drifted 1,600 miles after abandonment, pretty nearly to the S. W., and judge that she was abandoned about 18 months before discovery. Capt. B. and the other officers are unanimously of opinion that the English officers were justified in abandoning her. They were in solid ice, 150 miles in extent in every direction, and their provisions would not have lasted them to have got her out.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH HER.

The Resolute is a legal prize if not claimed by Great Britain. Application has been made to Her Majesty's Consul at New York, and the owners of the George Henry are waiting his arrival. The Resolute is now fitted for cooking, and has been carried to England by English whalemen, who spoke her, and it was probably known there before she arrived at New London. More than a year ago the English Government advertised that they still claimed all their forsaken vessels in the Arctic Seas. Should they be entitled to this, however, they must pay as enormous salvage, nearly equal to the worth of the vessel, about $50,000. Of this, about two-thirds would go to the owners of the George Henry, and the remainder be distributed among the officers and crew.

THE OWNERS OF THE GEORGE HENRY.

These gentlemen, Messrs. Perkins & Smith, of New London, are politic men, and quasi-agents whaling owners in that port. They have some 14 vessels. They have the honor to have been the first men in America who successfully sent whalers to the Arctic Seas. This they first did in 1846, despatching to Davis' Straits the Mr. Chalkin, a barque of 400 tons. She sailed in April, and returned in September. It was a severe season, and she found she had started too early, and returned home. It is a singular circumstance, that in 1846, just 100 years before that season, a fleet of six whaling vessels from New London left for the Arctic Seas, and with three driven back by the intensity of the season. The Mr. Chalkin made other voyages in the same work until July, '53, when she was lost in Lancaster in Baffin's Bay, and being abandoned, was seen no more. Captain Lyman Lathrop, the commander of the very Arctic Expedition of which the Resolute was a part.

Incident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED—NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

In yesterday's paper we printed a dispatch from Pittsburgh, stating that a dreadful catastrophe had occurred on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad near Darlington, Beaver county, Penn., but the particulars had not been obtained. There was great anxiety to learn the extent of the disaster, as many persons had friends traveling on that road. We are enabled to lay before our readers full particulars of the disaster, including the names and residences of the killed and wounded, and an account of the injuries received by the latter.

PARTICULARS BY AN EYE WITNESS.

We are indebted to D. Jameson, Esq., of the steamer A. B. Chambers, who was a passenger on the 10-hour train, for a complete list of the killed and wounded.

THE DEAD.

Samuel Johnson, New Middleton, Mahoning county, Ohio. An Irishman aged about twenty-five years, a passenger for Cleveland. A paper was found on his person marked "Kent." A. Stokes, Agent of the New Castle and Erie Stage Company; David Wait, Canton, Ohio. The gentleman lived about three hours after the accident. Both his legs were crushed and fatal bruises were inflicted on his side. The person mentioned by the telegraph as dead and unrecognized was a young Irishman. All the others were identified.

THE WOUNDED.

Brown Sutton, train boy, resident in Allegheny City, both legs broken, almost cut with dampness, the shell of excellent quality, English pilot coats, &c., &c. Here, &c., piled in confusion, all ruined. Here were two or three mizzen racks, with the sackcloth, some 20 or 30, standing in a corner, so that it would cost as much to put them in trim as to buy new ones. On the side opposite the state rooms are store rooms for refreshments, and other provisions. We found these, as well as everything else, damp and smelling of mould. The lockers here were so rotten that we were unable to open some of them. The next apartment we entered seemed to be the

CARPENTER AND SMITH'S ROOM.

Here was a variety of articles, all of sorts on it, the vices so rusted as to make it impossible to turn them. Here, too, were four fresh spars, with the bark on, and the sap-wood and flowing water to any portion of the ship." It takes six men on each brake to work them to advantage.

DAILY TRIBUNE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM W. PECK, ... EDITOR.

Friday Morning, ... Jan. 6, 1856.

MISSING FILES of the DAILY TRIBUNE.

The following No.'s of the Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE are missing from our file rooms, viz:

The Daily of Sept. 1st, 1855.
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Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss.
Cook County }

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE

ESTATE OF CLARK F. HINMAN.—NO.

Trustees' Sale.
WHEREAS, BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, OF

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Cook County. }

AFFIDAVIT HAVING BEEN MADE AND

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECRETAL ORDER

Engines, Machinery, &c.

P. W. GATES & CO.,
Railroad Cars, Steam Engines and Boilers,
GATE'S PATENT SCREW CUTTER.

Garden City Steam Boiler Works!
WM. BARAGWANATH,
Corner of Market and Taylorsville streets, Chicago.
STATIONARY, MARINE AND LOCOMO-

Excelsior Iron Works.
MASON & McARTHUR,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Kinds of Steam Boilers,
GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON, AND

Locomotive and Car Wheels.
CHILLED TIRES, CAST CASTINGS, FROG,

GRANGER IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN
STEAM ENGINES.
MACHINISTS' TOOLS of every description.
New and Second Hand Machinery and Repairs.
Wrought Iron Bridges, Cranes, Cotton, Tobacco, Hydraulic and Rotative Hydraulic, Cast Iron & Water Pipes, &c.
BUILDING CASTINGS,
ORDERS FOR CAST WINDOW CAPS,

Agricultural Steam Works!
Wemple, Kline & co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PORTABLE ENGINES AND HORSE POWERS.

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS.
OFFICE, LAKE STREET 263
WALWORTH & CO.
GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION

Hardware.

JEWETT & ROOT,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STOVES,
No. 167 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

Chicago Wire Works and Hardware Store.
BROWN, REYNOLDS & CO.,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CHICAGO,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ANDREW LLOYD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Hardware,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS, ETC.
NO. 344 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HARDWARE, STOVES.
C. HUNTON & CO.
No. 72 and 374 LAKE STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH,
HEAVY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
BAR IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
TINPLATE, COPPER,
SPELTER,
A full assortment of Circular Saws, from 7 up to 36 Inches.
Wrought Iron Pipe, Cocks, Valves, Fittings, and Tools, for Gas, Steam and Water.
Agents for the celebrated Cincinnati Brass, Ely Lake street, Saint Louis Stove & Foundry, Z. P. Stone.
Agents for the celebrated Lehigh Coal.
Agents for the celebrated Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's Bar Iron, Nails, Spikes, Rivets, Washers, Tire, Axles, Springs, Bolts, Nuts, Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Boxes, Journals, Malleable Iron, Wagon Boxes, Hammers, Anvils, Vices, Blacksmiths' Tools, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Rasps, Files, Saws, Belting, Leather, Rubber, Emery, Grindstones, Oil Stones, Hatchets, Axes, Hoes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Manures, Drain Tile, Cast Iron Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron, Sheet Zinc, Zinc Spelter, Tin Plates, Copper Plates, Copper Rivets, Copper Bottoms, Tacks, Brads, Sheet Copper, Brass Cocks, Gauge Cocks, Tin Cups, Tin Buckets, Tin Dippers, Tin Funnels, Tin Kettles, Tin Boilers, Tin Pails, Tin Basins, Tin Pans, Tin Bakers, Tin Stamps, Tin Tubes, Tin Spoons, Tin Ladles, Tin Cullenders, Tin Steamers, Tin Dish Covers, Tin Coffee Pots, Tin Tea Pots, Tin Tea Kettles, Tin Sauce Pans, Tin Sauce Boilers, Tin Spittoons, Tin Chamber Sets, Tin Chamber Pots, Tin 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